

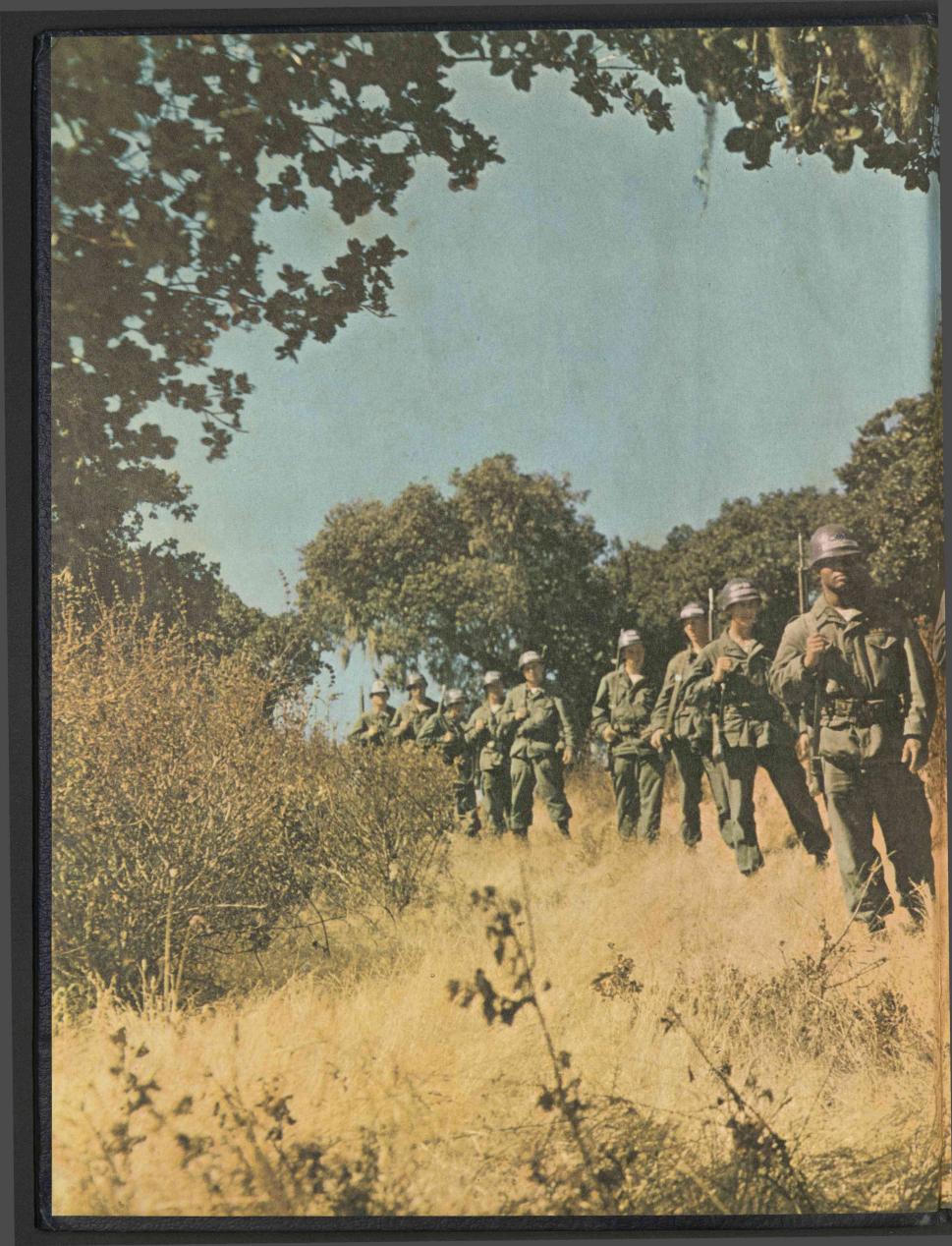
DIVISIONI

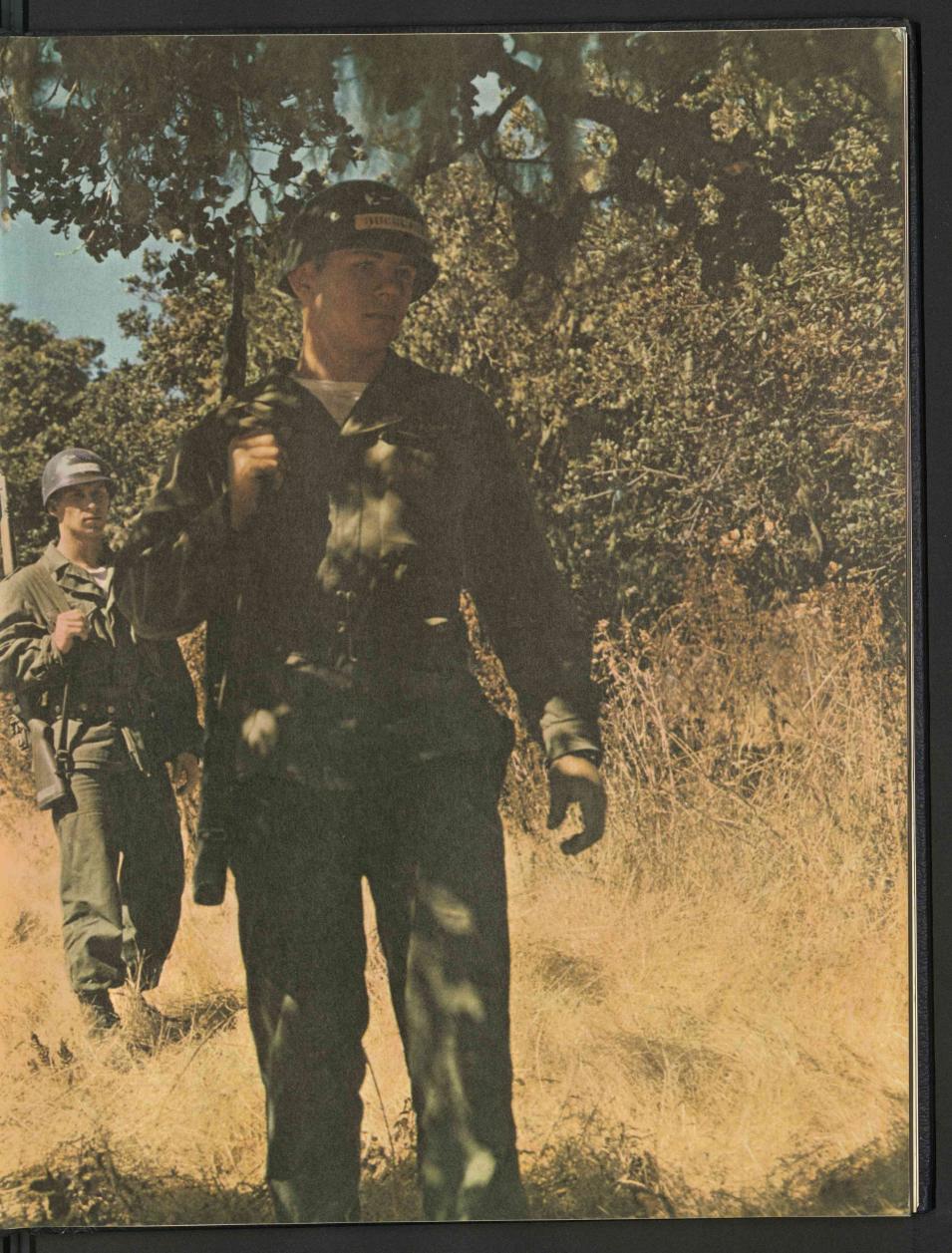
Fort Ord California

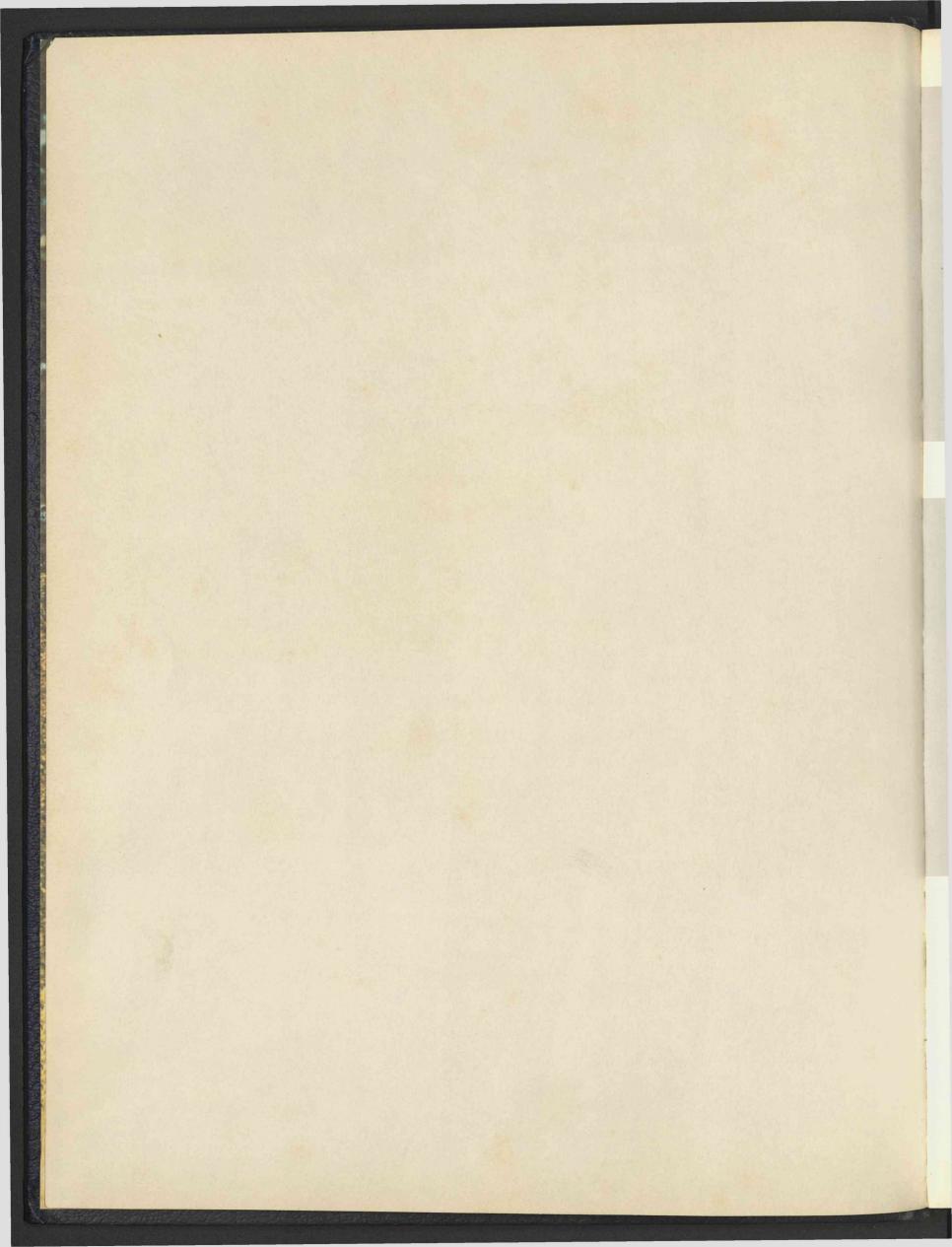
COMPANY F

63rd INFANTRY REGIMENT

**CSUMB Library** 









DIVISION

FORT ORD CALIFORNIA

### 6th INFANTRY DIVISION

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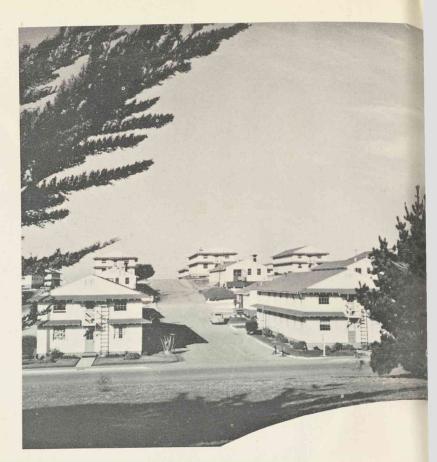
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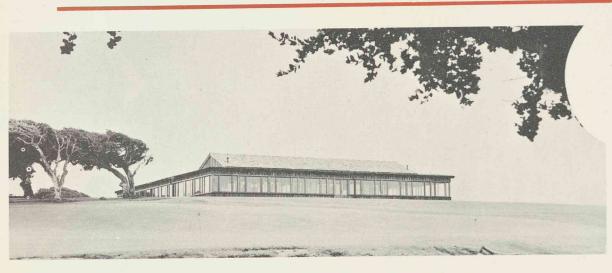
Home of the Nations Finest Troops

FORT ORD,

CALIFORNIA



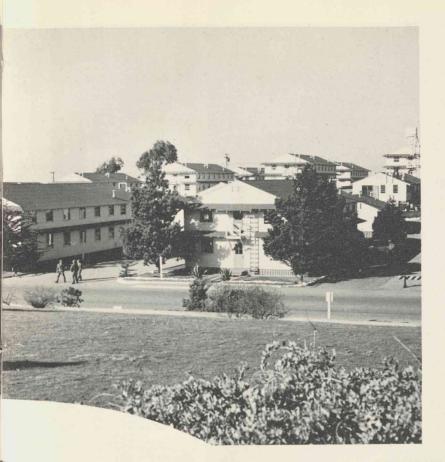






# Random FORT







### Views ORD









E. K. WRIGHT

MAJOR GENERAL



### A Message from the Commanding General

This book records a new and important period in your life—the time and effort given at Fort Ord in becoming a soldier in the United States Army.

You have learned to adjust your activities so that you are an efficient, effective, and independent member of the Army team.
You have set aside certain individual liberties and privileges, but you have assumed added responsibilities as a disciplined and trained fighting man ready and willing to defend your homeland.
You have become a better man mentally, morally, and physically.
You have found new friends that will stand by you throughout life, and you have acquired added prestige and honor as a loyal and patriotic American citizen.

You arrived at Fort Ord as a civilian; you depart as a soldier and an Infantryman. Walk proudly for you are now responsible for the reputation, tradition, and history of the finest Army in the world and that Army's mightiest branch—the Infantry.

I hope we will serve together again as soldiers, as Infantrymen, and as defenders of our great Nation. Wherever you go may you walk with God.

E. K. WRIGHT
Major General, USA
Commanding





#### HISTORY OF FORT ORD

Fort Ord, located in the historically rich and scenic Monterey Peninsula area, is one of the nation's important Infantry training centers. It covers more than 28,600 acres, ranging from rolling plains to rugged hills that make it ideal for the post's Infantry training mission.

The post, named after Major General Edward Gresap Ord, is on the edge of Monterey Bay. General Ord achieved fame as an Indian fighter and Civil War commander. He served with Fremont's Army and was a lieutenant when the present site of the near-by Presidio of Monterey

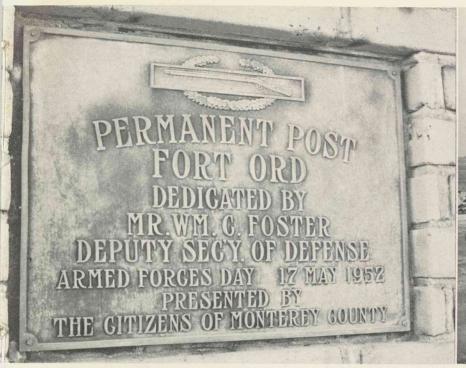
was developed.

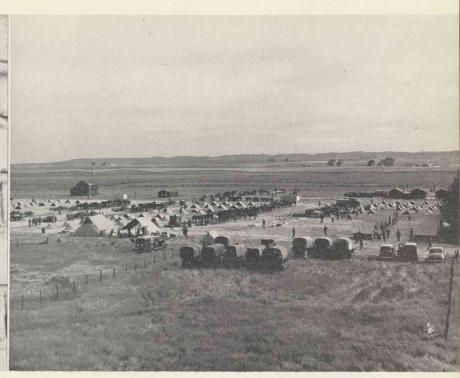
Fort Ord's beginning dates back to 1917 when the government bought 15,325 acres near what is now the post's East Garrison, then known as the Gigling Reservation, named after a German family that lived in the area. It was bought primarily for use as a maneuver area and field artillery target range for the 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery, then stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. During summers the 30th Infantry Regiment from San Francisco used the reservation for maneuvers as did ROTC, ORC, National Guard and CMTC units.

The first real work on the reservation started in 1938. With the aid of an \$800,000.00 appropri-









ation from the WPA, a large camp was built about a mile east of the Gigling railroad spur.

Eventually the WPA received more than \$6,000,000.00 for construction work at the post, which became known as Camp Ord in 1939.

By the end of 1941, more than \$12,000,000.00 worth of improvements had been contracted for.

During World War II, the post was host to many famous fighting divisions and units. At one time more than 50,000 troops were on the installation, although the average strength was about 35,000.

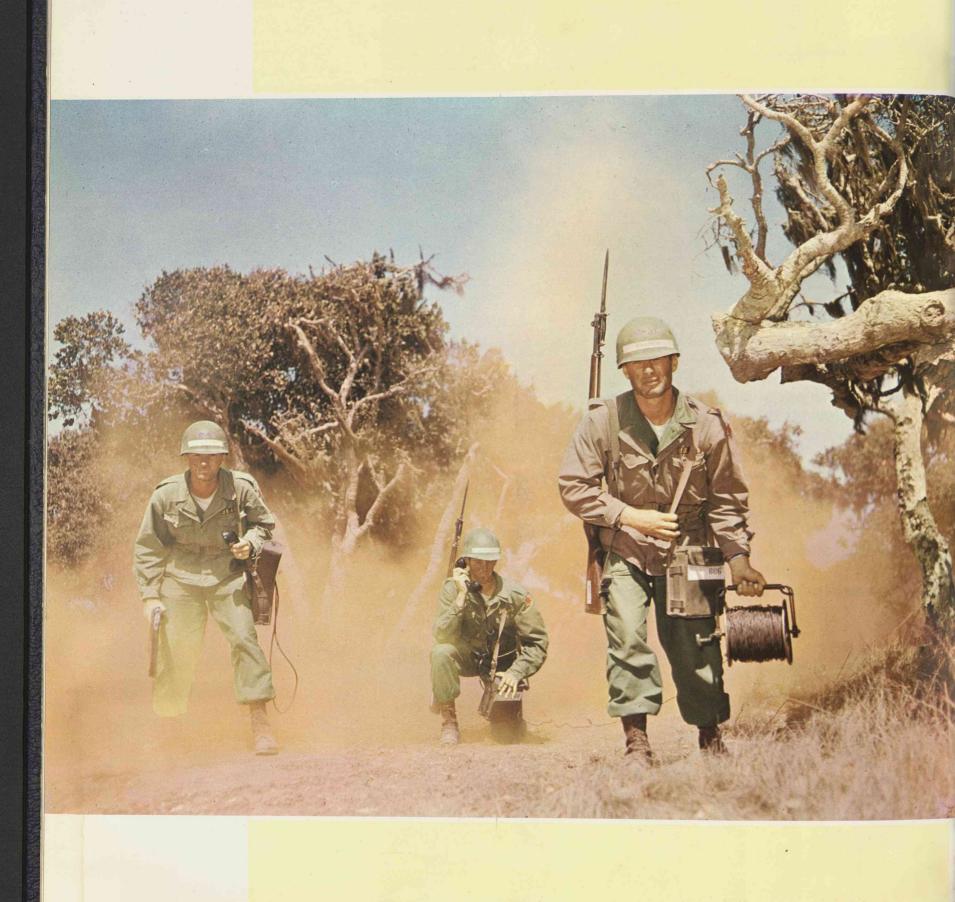
Following World War II, activity at Fort Ord assumed a slower pace. It became the home of the 4th Replacement Training Center in 1947. That

was the framework for the re-activated 4th Infantry Division organized shortly afterward. Soon the 4th found itself in the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict. In September, 1950, however, the 4th moved to Fort Benning, Ga., and the 6th Infantry Division was reactivated here. In 1951 Congress appropriated more than \$26,000,000.00 in funds to provide the post with permanent buildings in place of temporary ones built during the war years.

While the post's primary mission is training Infantrymen, it also operates specialist schools in such subjects as food service, supply, administration, auto mechanics and military vehicle operation.













This is the first photograph ever taken of the United States Army in action. It was snapped by Matthew Brady in May, 1863. It shows Union

forces in action near the heights of Fredericksburg, during the battle of Chancelorville, in which the 20th Infantry Regiment took part.

# History of by Infantry DIVISION

No Army unit has a more outstanding battle record than the 6th Infantry Division stationed at Fort Ord, Calif. Its claim to fame rests on many campaigns, from the Indian wars to World War II.

Units of the 6th date their history back as far as 1784, with honors won in the War of 1812, Mexican War, War between the States, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, World War I and World War II.

But perhaps its greatest claim to glory rests with its Pacific campaigns in World War II, where the division held the record of being in intensive, front-line action for more continuous days than any other unit.

Historically, units of the 6th date back to June, 1784, when the 1st Infantry Regiment was constituted as the 1st American Regt. The 20th Infantry Regiment was organized in 1861. The present division's other Infantry Regiment, the 63rd, was activated in 1917.

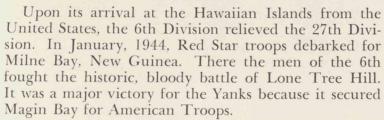
As a division, the 6th was not organized until November, 1917. In France, during World War I, it was used frequently to bolster Allied front line defenses, or to spearhead attacks. Principal recognition is credited to the Red Star Division for the part it took in the Meuse-Argonne and Alsace offensives. Shortly after its return to the United States, following the Armistice, the 6th was temporarily deactivated until 10 October, 1939, when it was reactivated as the 6th Motorized Division at Fort Lewis, Wash.

By 1942 the division was trained and hardened to the rigors of the Pacific campaign into which it soon would be launched. It started overseas in July, 1943, composed of the 1st, 20th and 63rd Infantry Regiments, as well as Field Artillery and accompanying Medical and Service Troops.

The six-pointed shoulder patch became a common sight in the Pacific, from Hawaii to Japan.



Elements of units now a part of the 6th Infantry Division fought with Teddy Roosevelt at San Juan Hill in the Spanish American War, aiding later in the capture of Santiago, the decisive land battle of the campaign.



With that campaign under their belts, members of the 6th were needed immediately in the Netherlands East Indies. There was no breather . . . no resting. They made an assault landing at Sansapor on the Vogelkop Peninsula. Pounding powerful wedges into entrenched enemy positions, the division forced the Japanese to retreat in disorder all along the coastline, from Capt Weimak to the Mega River. Then, the 6th was readied for the biggest and most decisive battle of all . . . the assault against Luzon.

It was here that the Red Star Division established its Pacific Theatre record of serving over 300 continuous days on the front line before being relieved.

Landing at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, units of the Division took to the hills in pursuit of the surprised Japanese. Other American units were assigned to relatively level positions. However, the 6th pushed its way painfully over mountain peaks and hacked away at the Japanese who had fled to the hills.

Following the war, units of the 6th did occupation duty in Korea before being deactivated there in 1949.

On October 4, 1950, the 6th again came to life at Ford Ord, Calif. Its specific mission was to train Infantrymen for bolstering this nation's defense against the tide of Communism. This task it continues to do in accordance with the traditional high standards of the division, ready at any time to resume its combat role in defense of our nation.



General John J. Pershing decorates the Colors of the 51st Field Artillery during World War I.



"Calamity Jane," a 6th Division artillery piece, fired the last shot of World War I at 10:59 on the morning of November

Members of the 6th Infantry Division advance in the Cabarusa Hills in Luzon during World War II. The Division held the unchallenged record in the Pacific Theater, fighting 309 days of continuous combat.





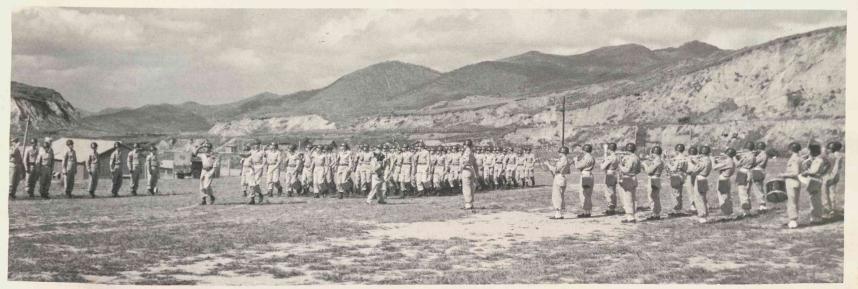


Members of the Division enter Sausapor Village, Dutch New Guinea, World War II.



General view of Chenju, Korea. Shown is 6th Div. Hq., and beautiful mountains and bridgeways which surround and are part of this ancient city.





A battalion of 6th Infantry Division troops pass in review before Major General Orlando Ward, then Commander, at Pusan Korea. The Division did occupation duty there following World War II.





## From Civilian

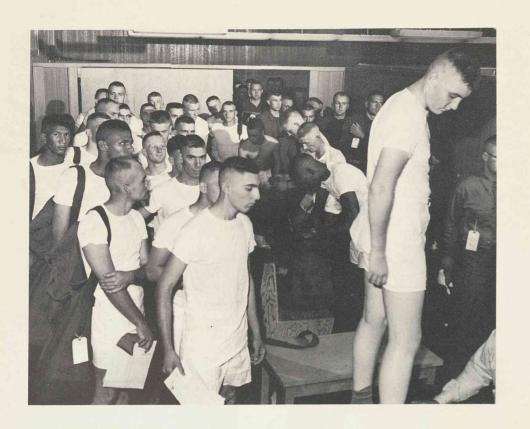




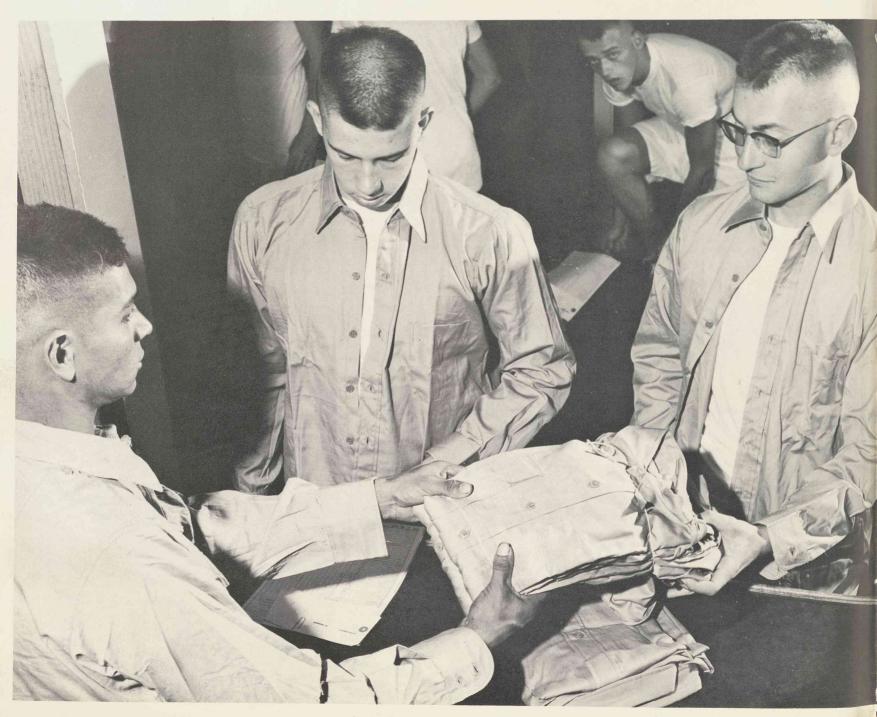
## to Army Life







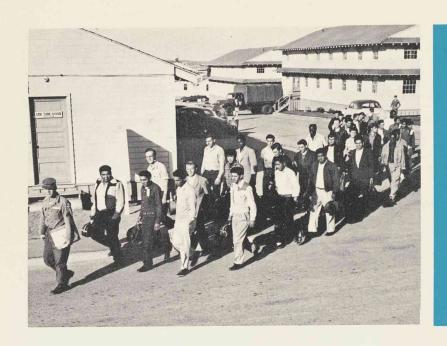
They must fit properly...







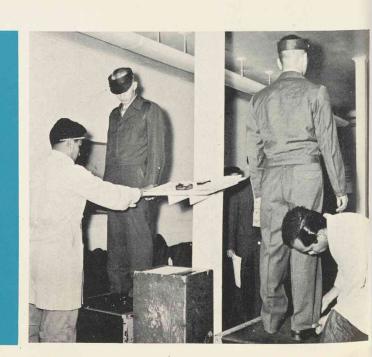






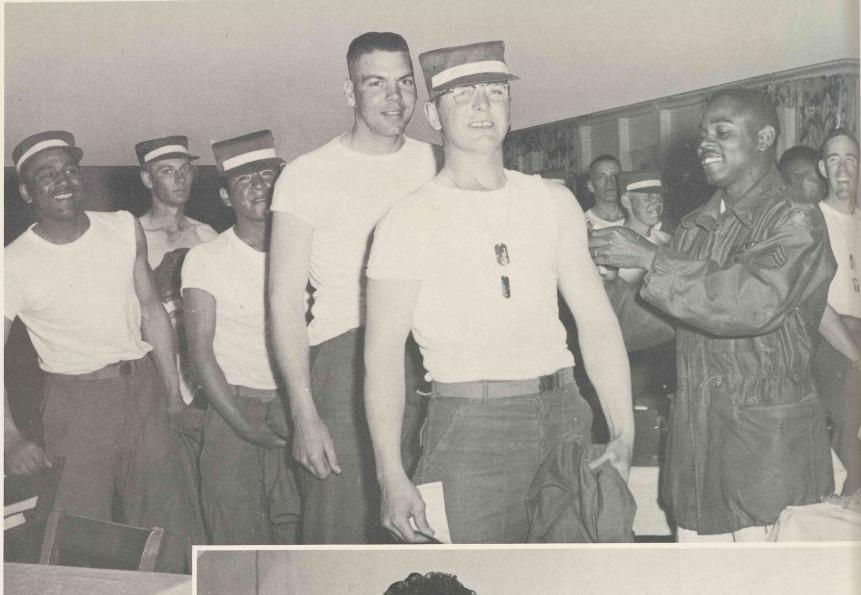




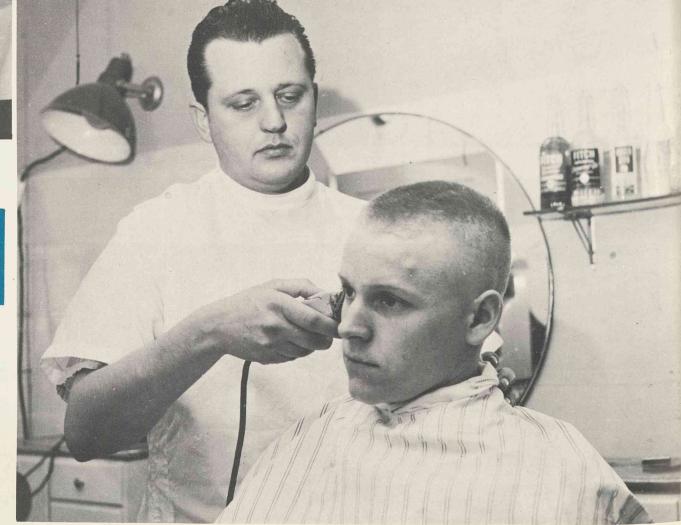




A complete new outfit!



SHOTS HAIRCUT

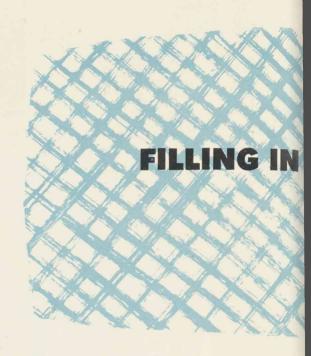


### PROCESSING AND



CLASSIFICATION

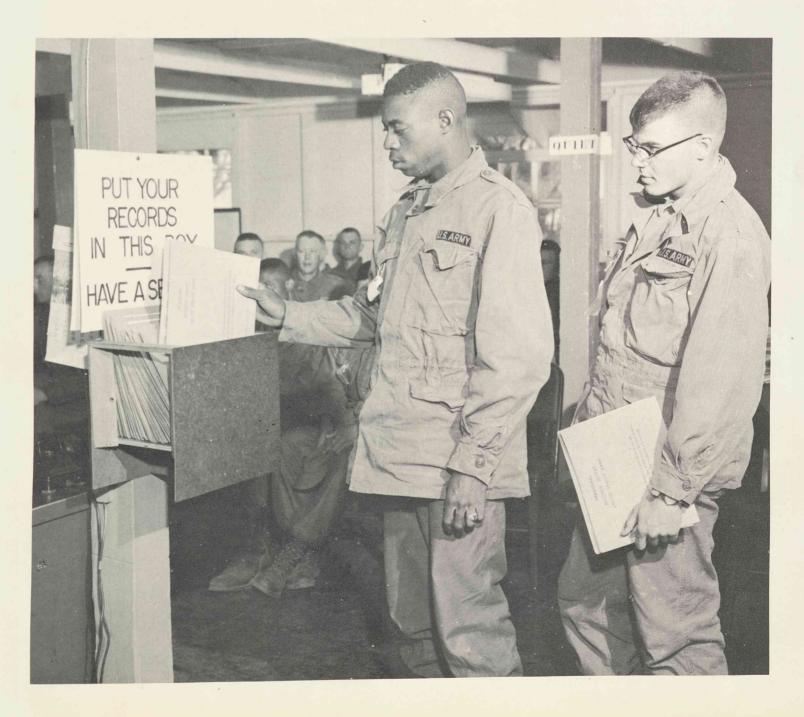














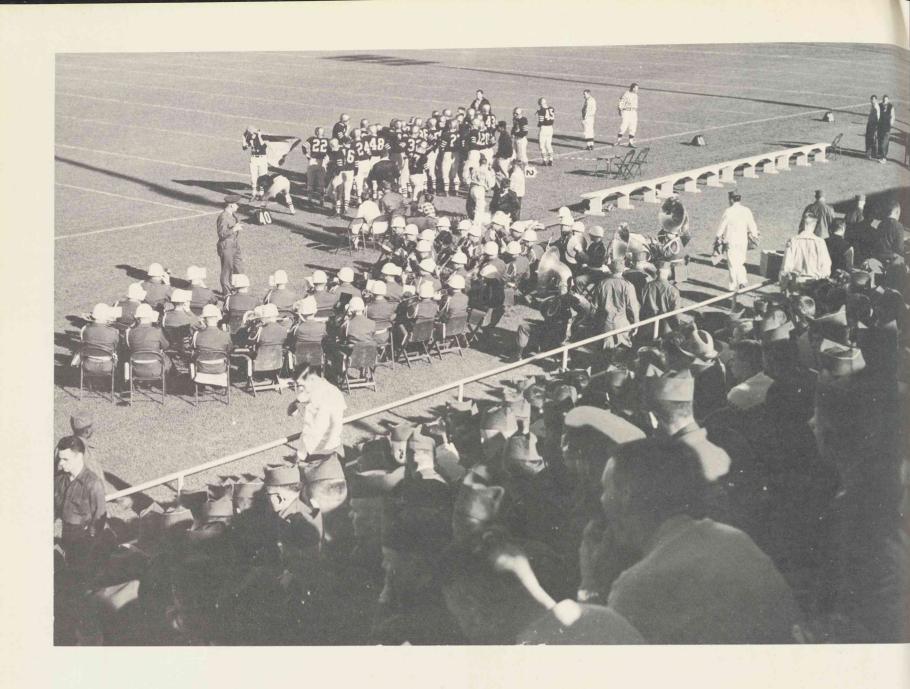


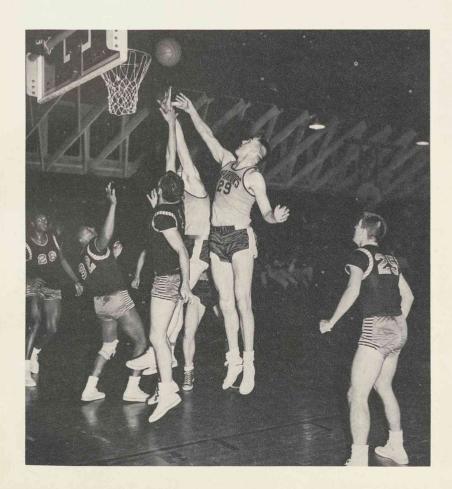


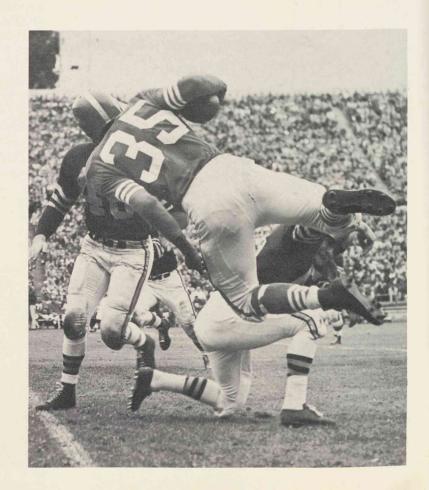
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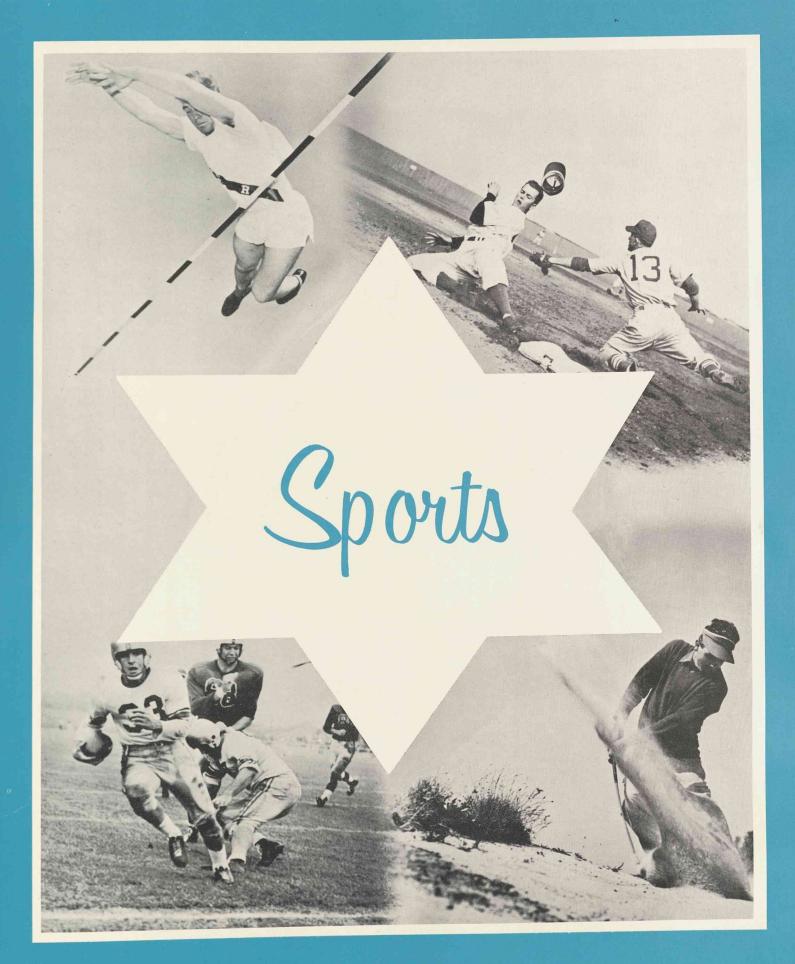
LIFE









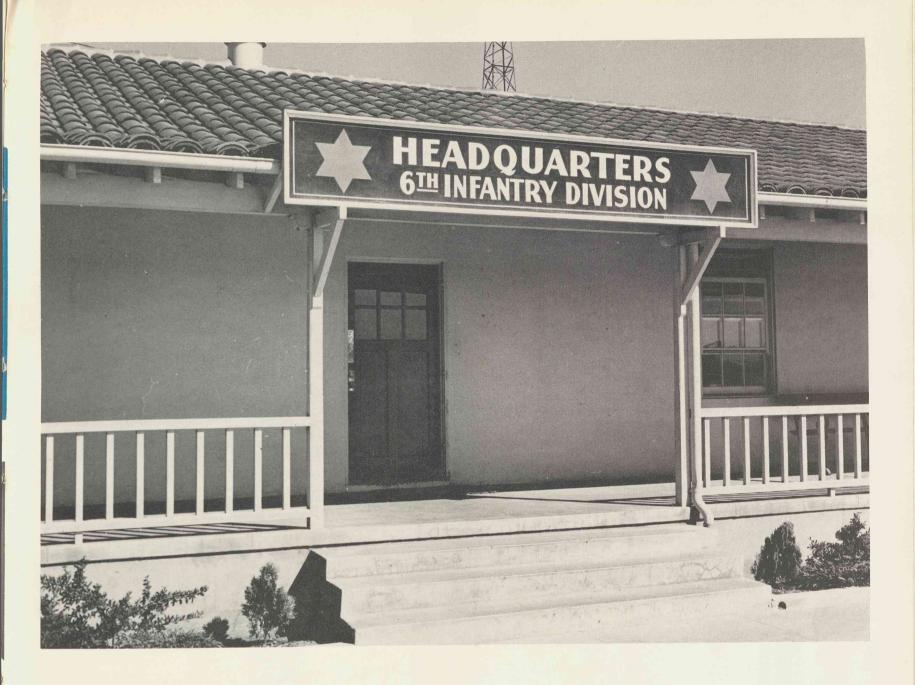


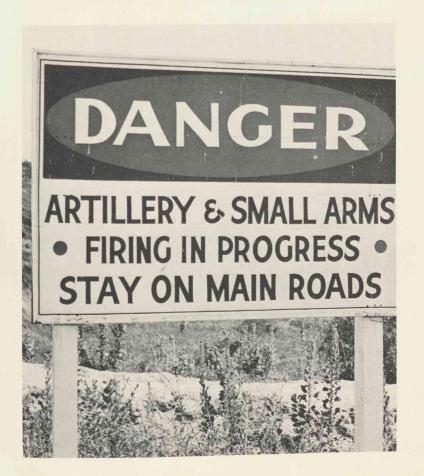
BE SHARP
LOOK ALERT
SALUTE WITH PRIDE



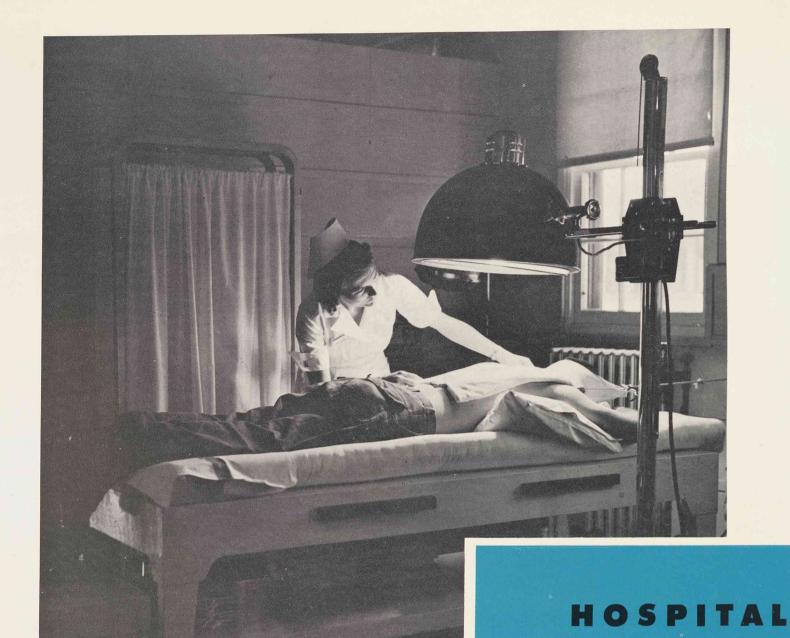


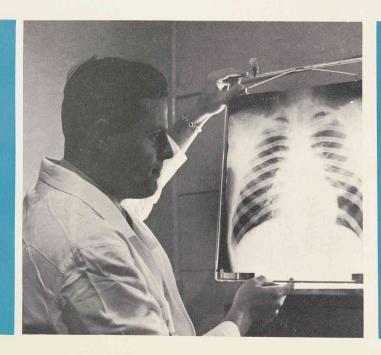


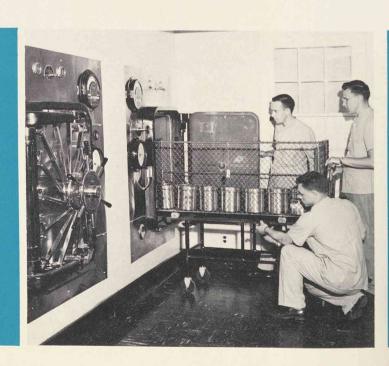


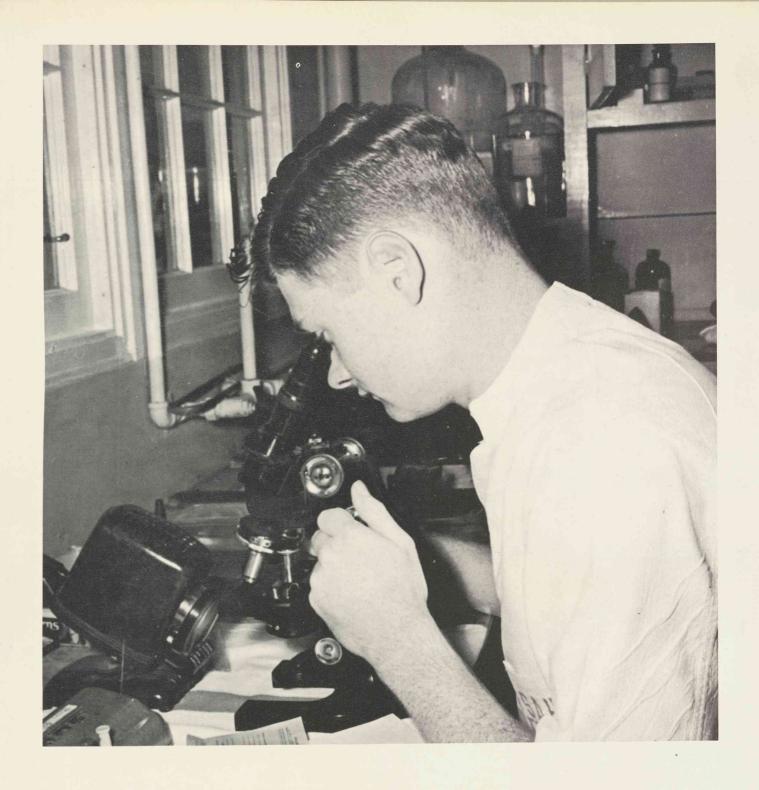




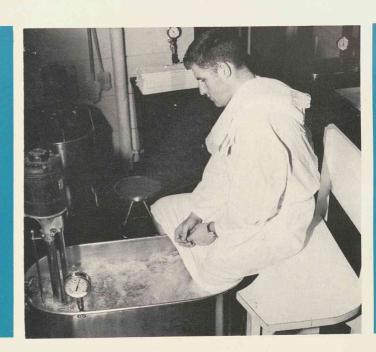


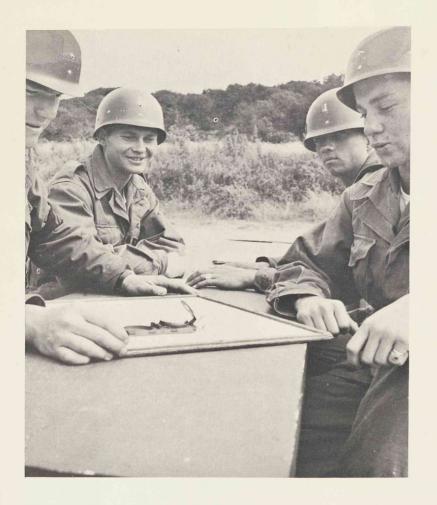




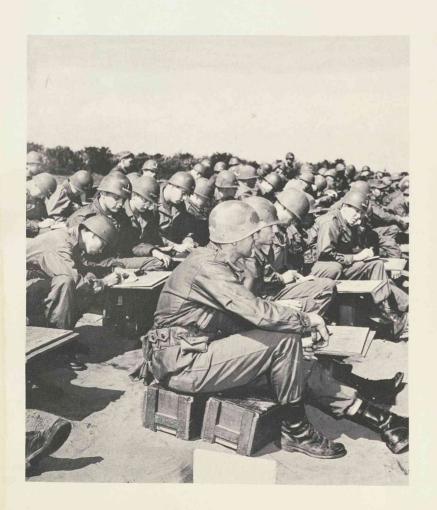








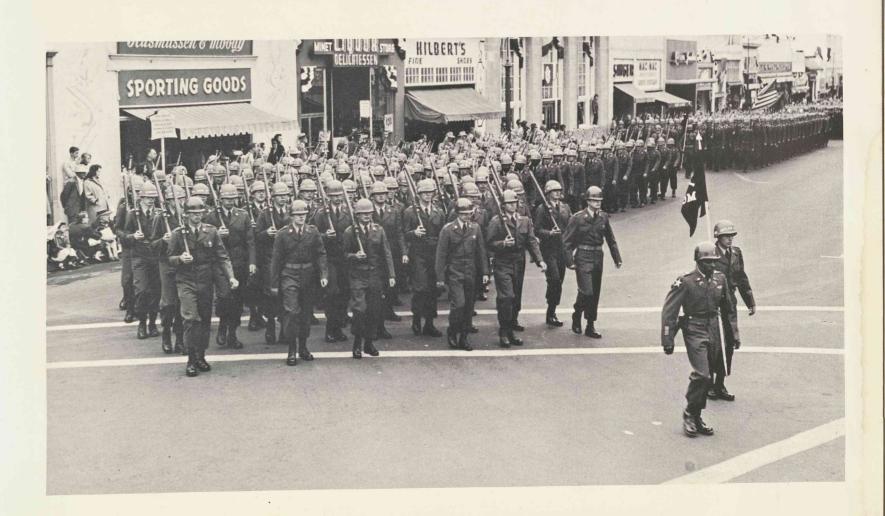
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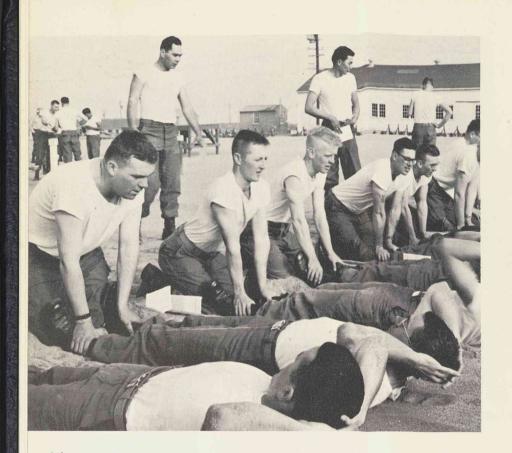




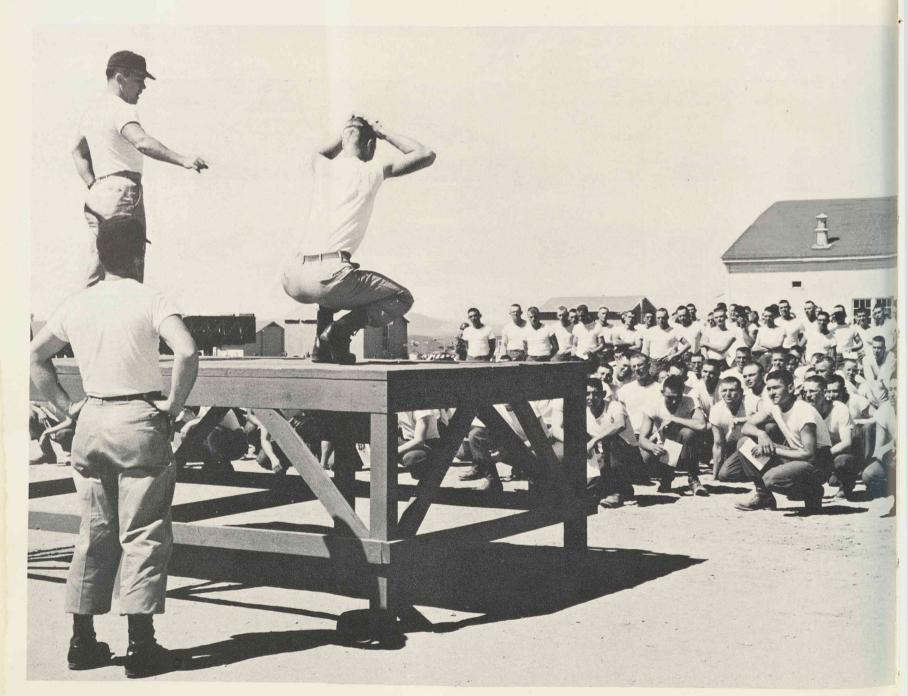


## Things to look forward to...

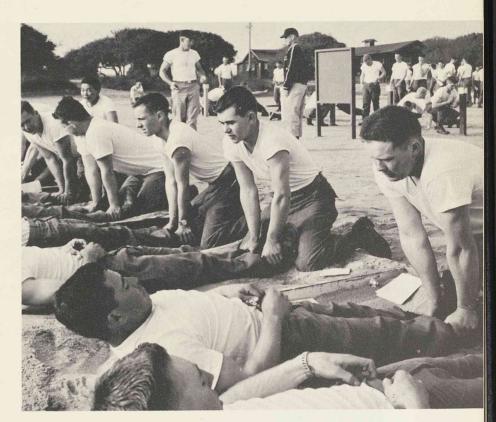














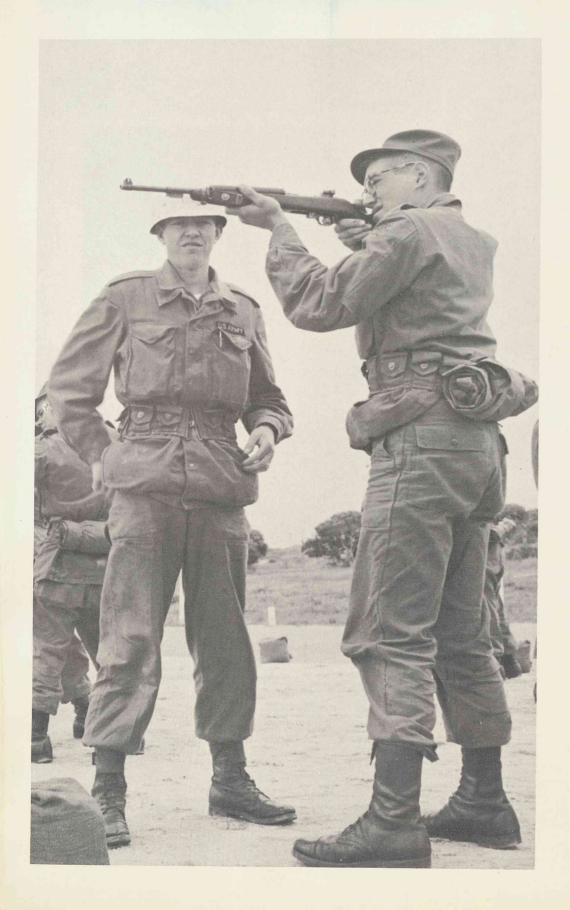
# Signal Communications





**BAYONET** 

#### CARBINE













## Field Mess





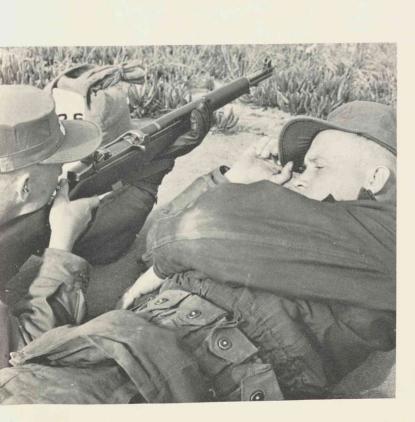


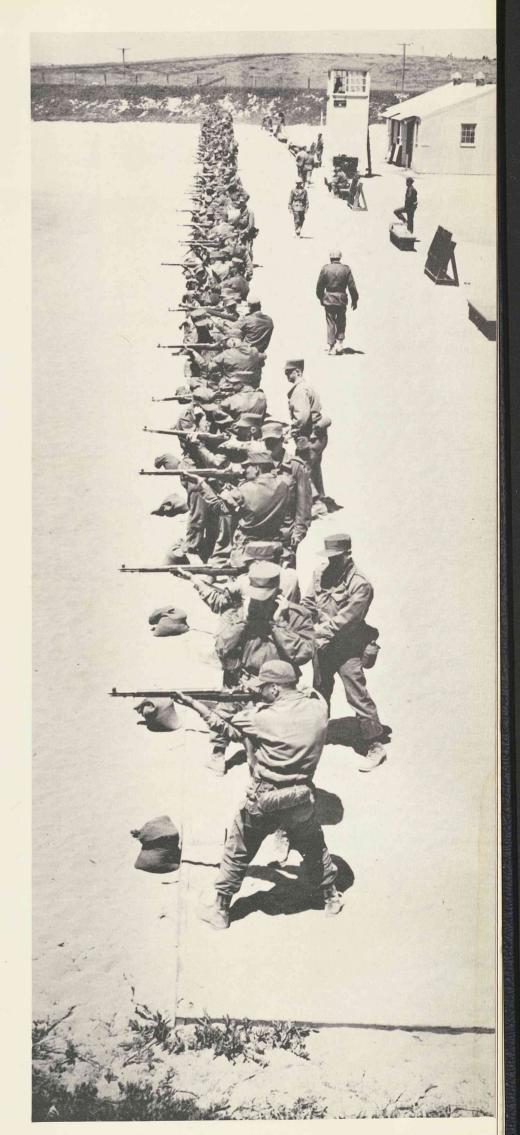
M-1 RIFLE



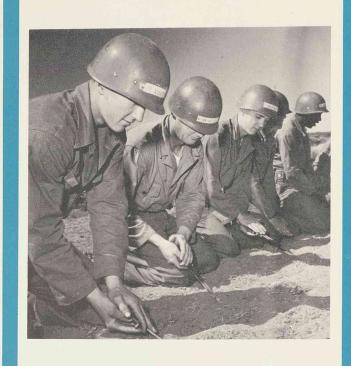


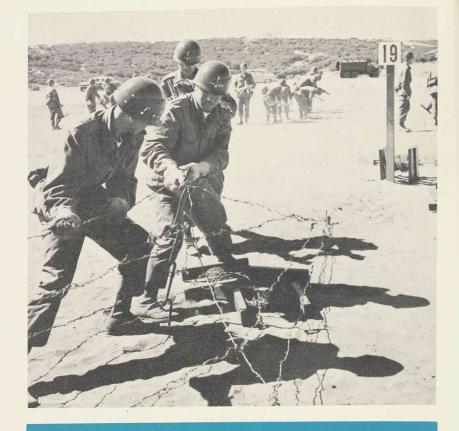




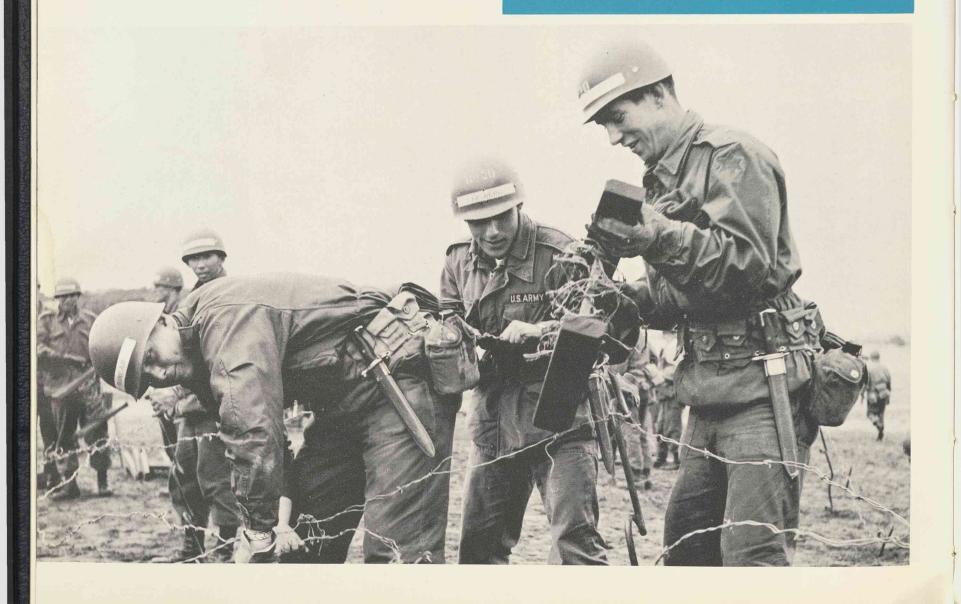


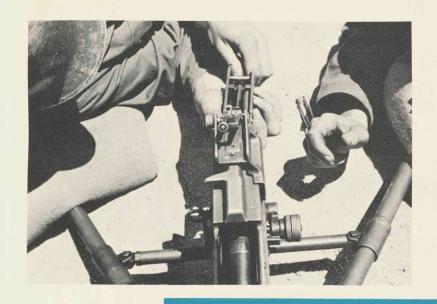
### MINE PROBING





Field Fortifications

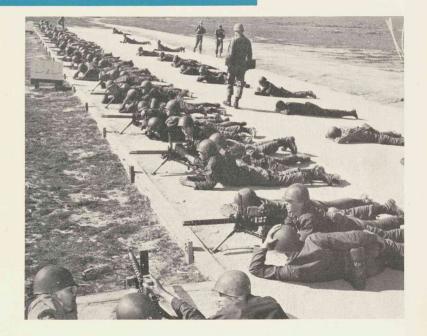






#### LIGHT MACHINE GUNS





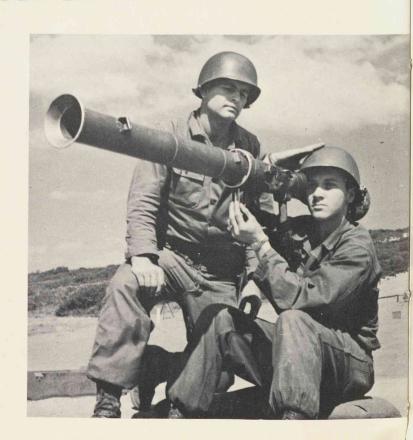




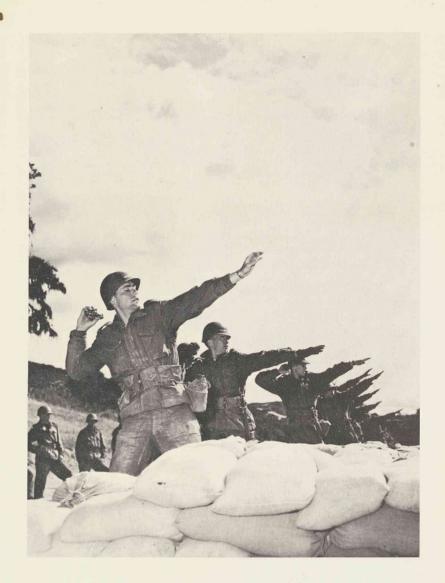


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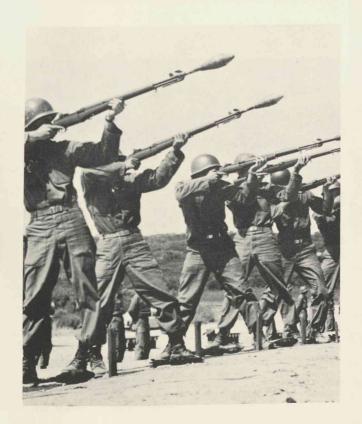




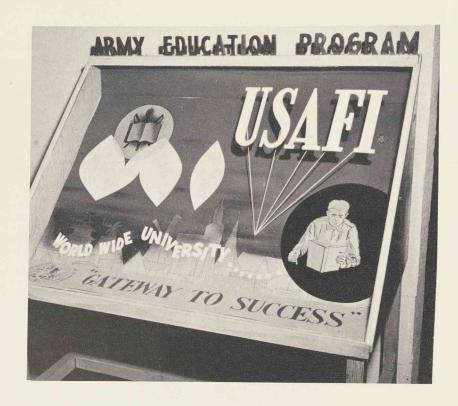




#### Hand GRENADES Rifle





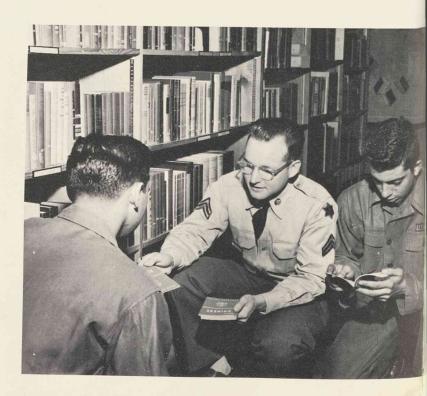




TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION







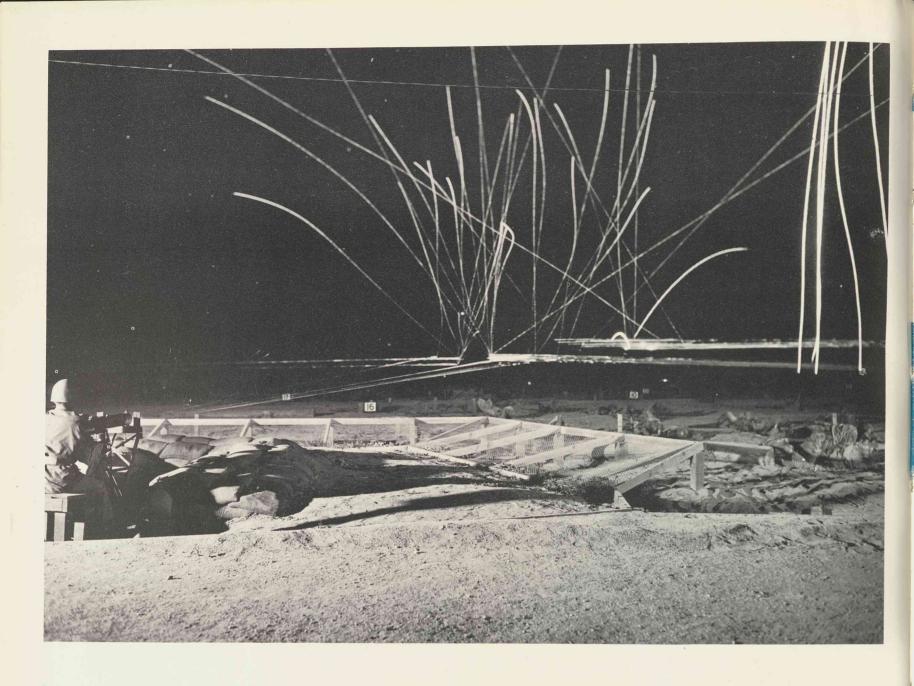
## **CLEANING**WEAPONS









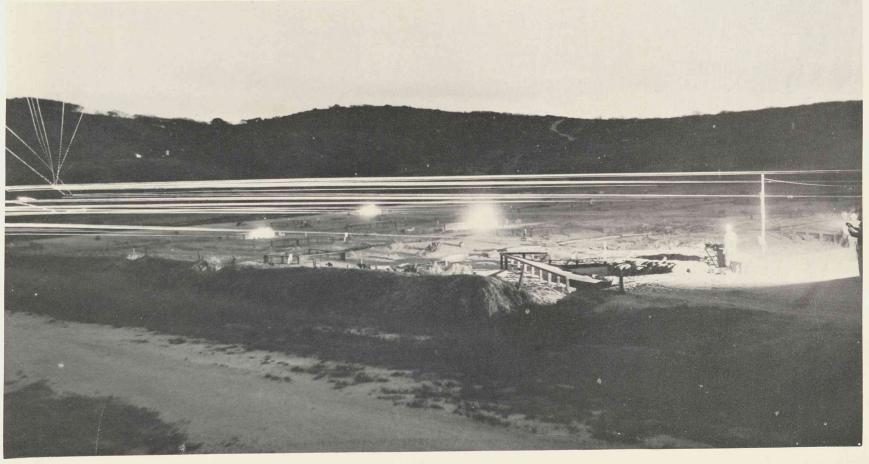




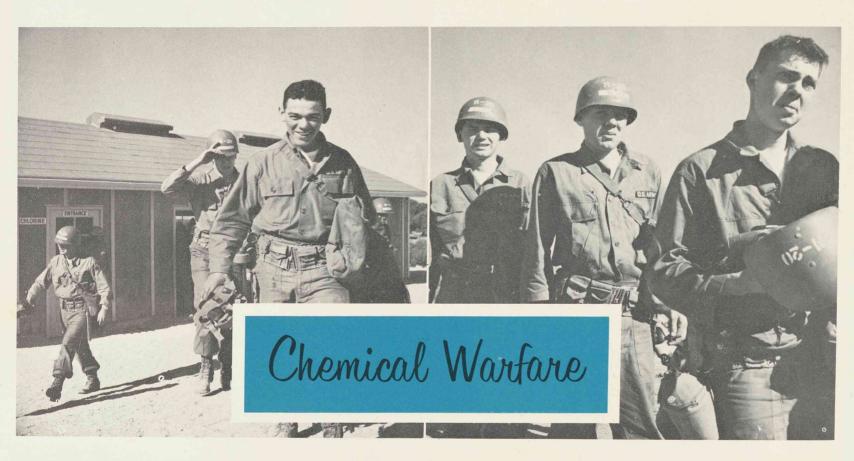
### INFILTRATION OWWE



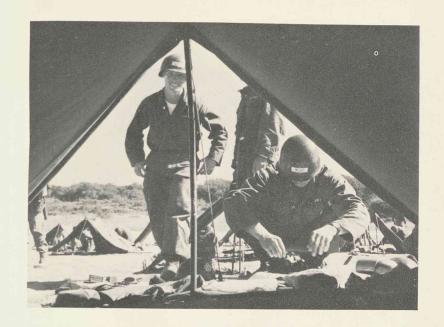








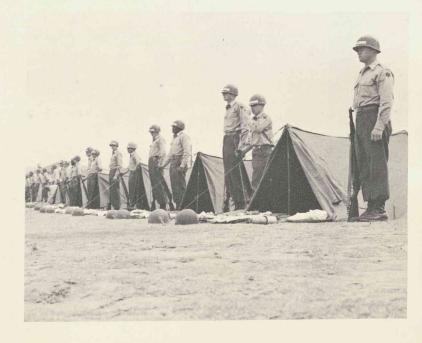














**OPEN** 



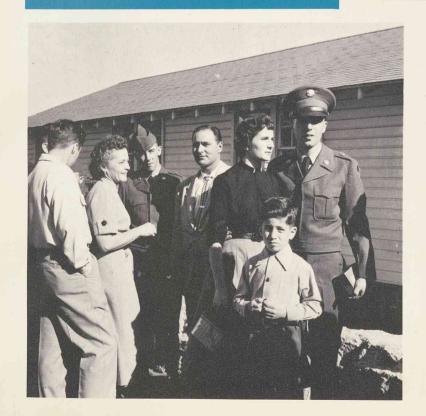


HOUSE





#### **OPEN**





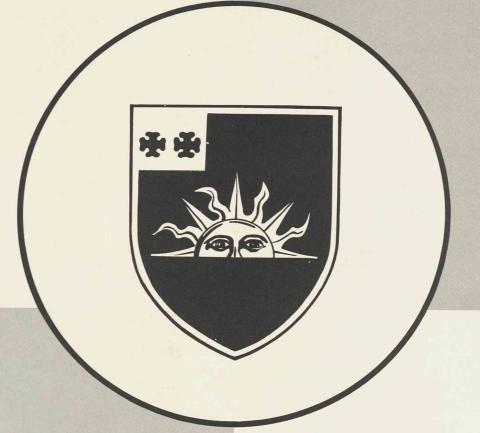
#### COMPANY F

**Started Basic Training** 

3 October 1955

**Completed First Phase of Basic Training** 

26 November 1955



#### **Description of the Regimental Crest**

Shield of the 63rd Infantry Regiment is the Infantry blue with a demi-sun. The sun represents the arms of the state of New York, home of the original personnel of the organization. The demi-sun gained two meanings. It also symbolically represents the state of California in the setting sun. In the upper left of the shield are two crosses, medieval symbols of the field of battle, placed on a background of silver. The canton, as the silver background and two moline crosses are called, indicates the old 12th Infantry Regiment. There is no crest or motto for this organization.

63rd INFANTRY REGIMENT



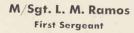
Col. Owen R. Durham Regimental Commander



2nd Lt. George T. Wooden
Company Commander



2nd Lt. G. A. O'Leary Company Executive Officer







Sgt. Homer L. Colquitte
Field First Sergeant



Larry G. Abbott Dean F. Adam William N. Algieri Wilbur D. Althafer Robert J. Archambault

Robert J. Arkins George F. Arndt Alvin C. Ashby Gerald H. Barnard Otho R. Barnett

Robert A. Barr Patrick P. Barry Robert A. Beard Bernard B. Belknap William R. Bell

Julius Benjamin Wesley R. Benney John Benzinger Jr. Connie L. Binion John C. Bird Jr.

Robert F. Bollinger Harold E. Bonnette Allen H. Boren Virgil D. Borgmann Rodolphe C. Boulling

Walter D. Brownfield Allan M. Buckman Robert F. Busenbarrick Bobby J. Campbell William B. Cansfield

Walter L. Carroll Melvin L. Carter Thomas R. Chaney Burton Chorpash John H. Clark

Paul J. Bredwell Billy R. Brown

Jack E. Burns

Jackie Campbell

Arland G. Carlson

Charles W. Cleland Elmer G. Coatie Franklin V. Cox Earl A. Cunningham Jerald L. Dahl

Boyd E. Daniel Thomas Daniels Theodore K. Davis Charles E. Deaton George L. Deuber



Robert H. Dixon James E. Dockery Terry L. Dole Donald V. Dorzeski Galen E. Doughty

Charles C. Downey James T. Drahman Carl B. Drake Billy G. East James L. Estoff

Charles W. Farina Jerry D. Fauver William A. Fightmaster Frederick Flores Ronald L. Foltz

Willie J. Ford James R. Fox Samuel J. Fox William T. Fox Joe E. Franks

Albin L. Franz Lawrence M. Fuller James H. Gainey Manuel E. Georgitsis Joseph M. Giannini

Dale J. Gill John F. Gillen Ronald A. Glasgow Alvin G. Gonzales Paul D. Graham Antonio Grant George W. Gray Jackie R. Griswold John F. Gusloff Bob Halbur John V. Hartmann Jackalee P. Haynes Phillip L. Heise Harry R. Hendershot Richard L. Henderson Denzil B. Hendrickson Charles T. Herbert Jr. Robert E. Herrick John C. Highfield Howard R. Hinterthuer Jerome L. Hoetzer Richard E. Holiner Robert Holland James A. Hollensteiner

Eugene T. Hodgson



Kenneth W. Hood Donald R. Hornyak James S. Houdek Lawrence L. Houston Frelon O. Huff

Jerold L. Hughes Phillip L. Hulburt Phillip S. Hunter Frank E. Hutterer Ray J. Jackowski

Charles R. James William V. Jefferson J. B. Jenkins George A. Jocums Jr. Steve Johnson Jr.

William C. Johnson Jr. Anton Jost James W. Karabin Kenneth L. Keedy William W. Kessel

Marvin W. King Norbert J. Kintopf Christopher Kirages Keith E. Kiser Richard R. Kiser

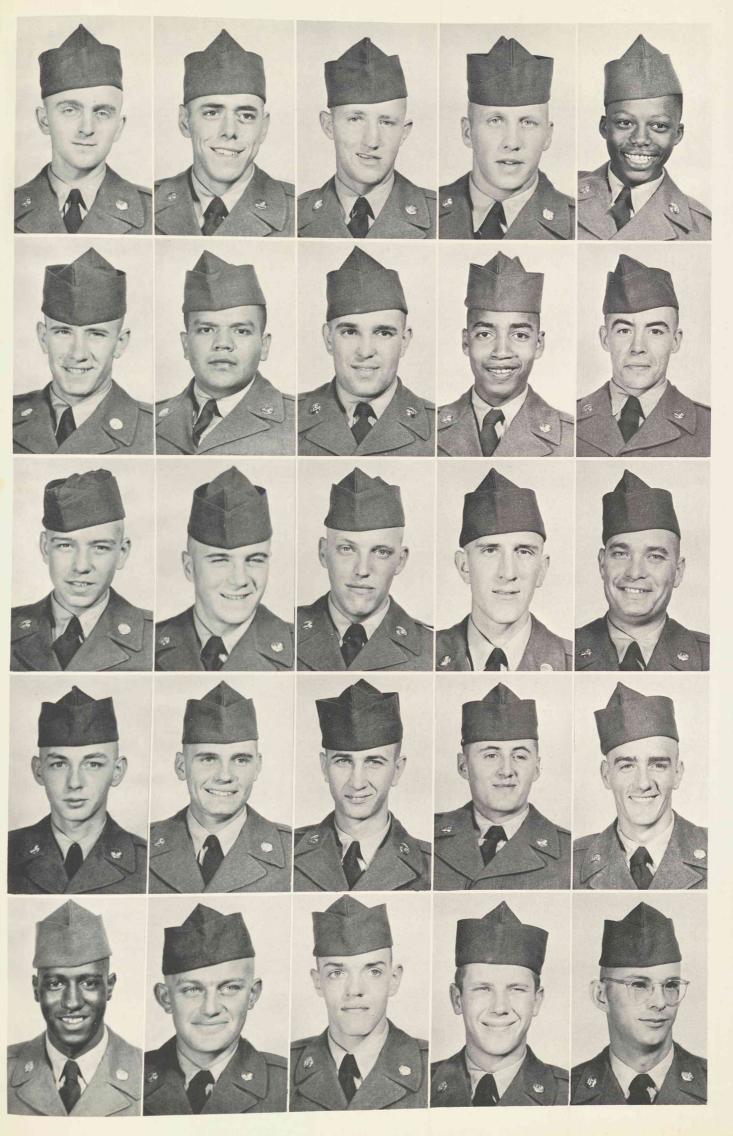
Richard E. Knapp Edward Knezovich Jr. Harry D. Knox Glenn E. Kreigh Ronald T. Kronon George Langenfeld Jr. James H. Laroche

Jerome L. Kruse Thomas J. La Forge Richard H. Lanemann

Manford O. Lawson Roger Leeker Gary K. Le Master Raymond C. Lints Lewis D. Lipscomb

James E. Lockard John H. Long Donald E. Lotterer David C. Lowman Destin L. Lunde

Edsel McChristian William T. McEnery Robert J. McSweeney Wayne M. Mackey James E. MacLean



Robert J. Manning Richard R. Marchand Lewis C. Marcum Robert J. Marquardt Evergene Martin

Robert L. Martindale Fredrick Martinez Eugene Masluk Clarence E. Massey William M. Mastny

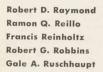
Howard S. Matheny Joseph F. Meehan Robert W. Meinhardt Robert G. Minty Darrel G. Mitchell

Anthony M. Modrzejewski Donald L. Mohrmann M. C. Moore Irving P. Muentner Arthur G. Musson

Ernest W. Nance Arnold J. Nelson David R. Nordyke Robert E. O'Brien Alfred C. Ovadal

Hoyett W. Owens Robert H. Pearman John T. Phillip Duane E. Poole Whitney Pope

Archie R. Potts Richard H. Psolia John M. Quinn Jr. James C. Radewan Joseph J. Rathert Jr.



David L. Samborski John C. Scharf Francis R. Schoo Harold S. Shaw Frank E. Shefelton

Alan R. Sheppard John R. Sheppard Jack C. Shoup Andy L. Sparks William J. Stapleton





Robert W. Stofer Ralph H. Strough Donald Swan Edward C. Swartz Walter H. Thatcher

James R. Tooley Sheridan Toppins Jr. Rolando S. Torres Henry J. Ulrich Glenn J. Uthoff

Richard A. Vanantwerp Sam Vance David L. Vogel Wayne W. Wagner Thomas E. Walker

Doney G. Wallace Robert G. Watson Jr. Bobby E. Whitlock Chester D. Wickensimer Gordon F. Wieland

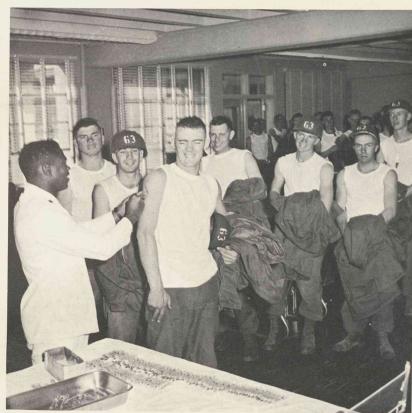
Eddie C. Williams Kenneth G. Wilson Robert J. Wing Herman W. Wirka Ronald F. Wittmeyer

Jay A. Woodcock Allen K. Workman Robert J. Yelton Dale E. Young Ross E. Zahn



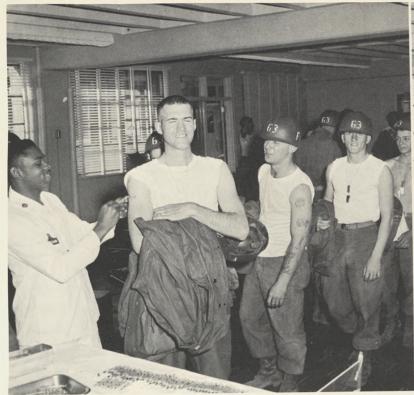
Donald J. Zieba Rudolph J. Zwolter William E. Corrigan





Shots







Shots





Physical Training











Physical Training









Physical Jitness Tests





Grenades



m-1 Rifle







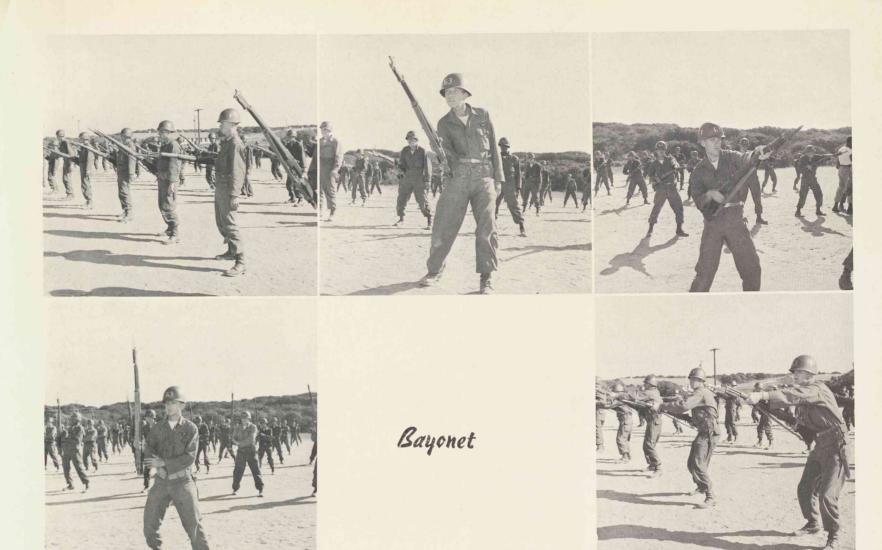




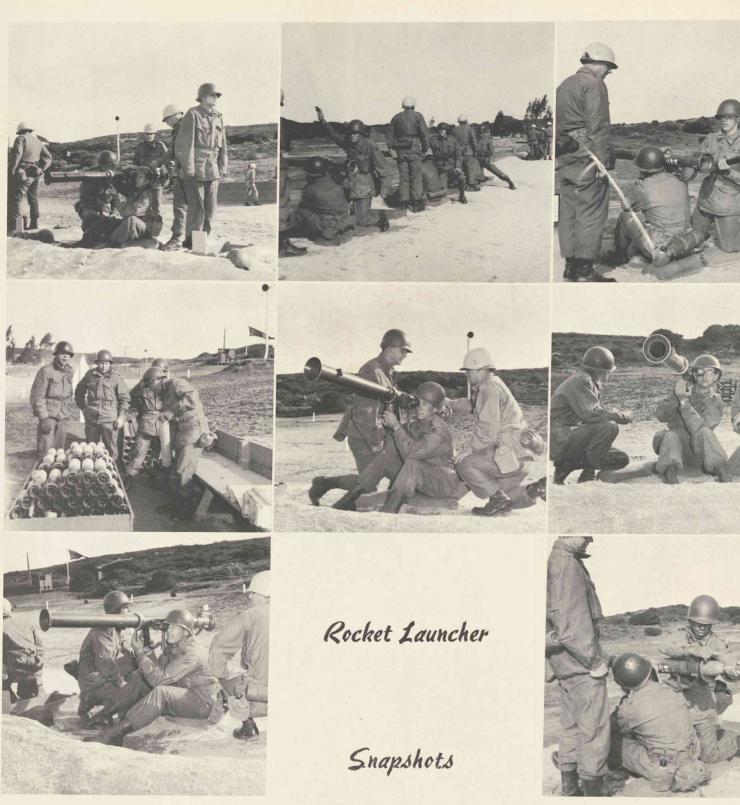
Bayonet















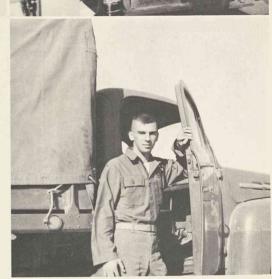








Snapshots





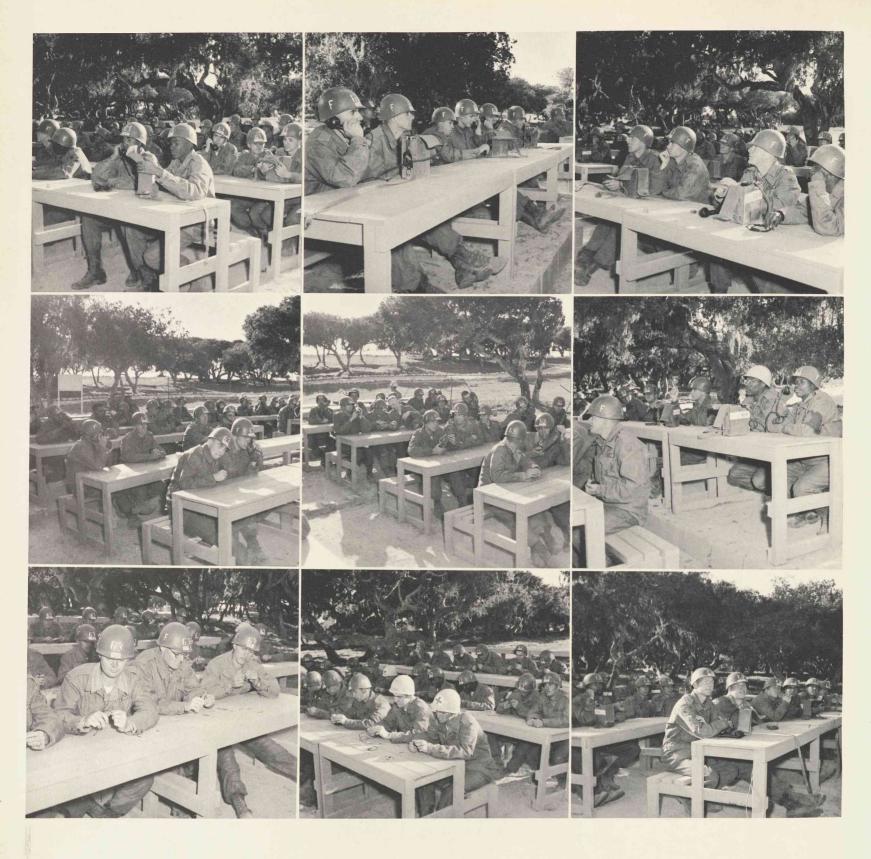






m-1 Rifle

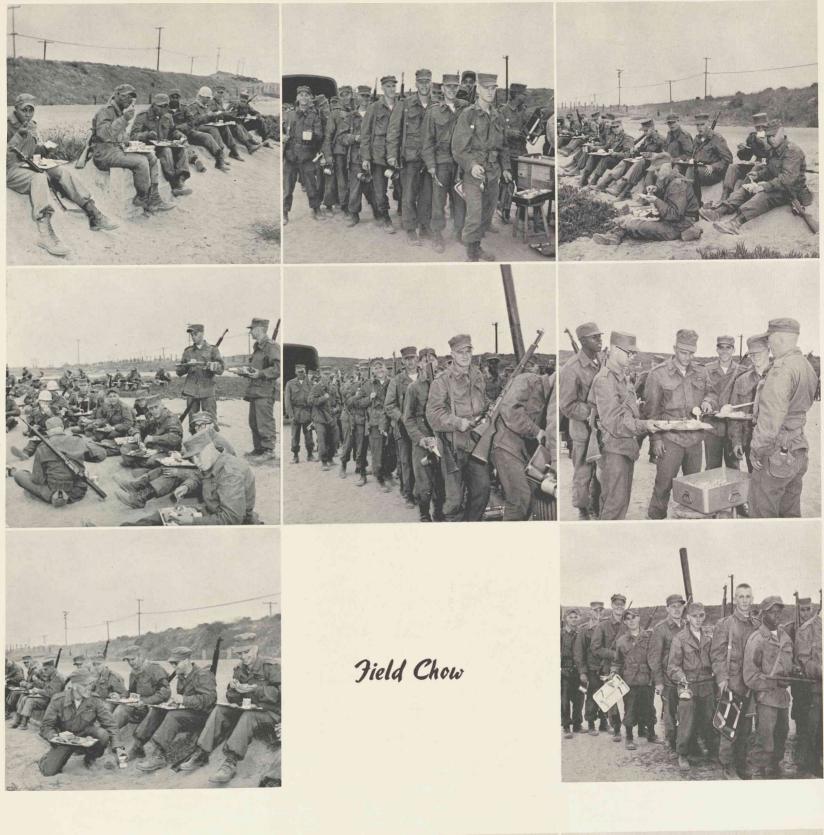






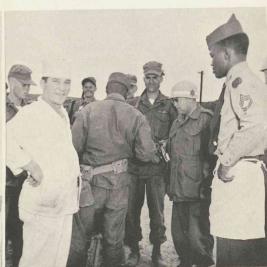
Signal Communications

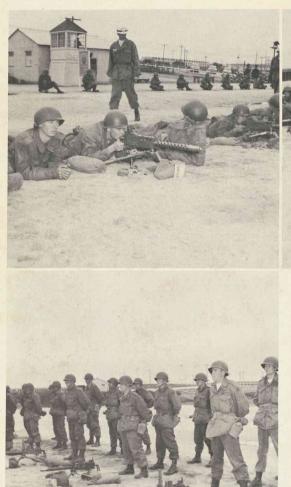






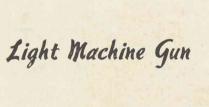








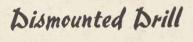






























Garrison Mess









Garrison Mess



Good-Bye

